THE NATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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tries, you could not fail to partake of their pros-perity, if you could escape that blight which has doomed the fairest portion of our continent to a premature decline. Virginia, the first and great-

than that of any of her Southern sisters. The vigor which the free municipal institutions of England infused into the race that gave the first impulse to the Southern Commonwealths, has been gradually running out under an adverse system.

laborers with whom they associate; while every one whose innate energy and intellect teaches him to spurn it, leaves the State, and adds to the multitude who fly from it, to exalt the prosperity and grandeur which beams on the free States of

the Union, making them the miracle and glory of

I point your attention to the fatal tendency of

power of Texas, so far as the administration of the War Department—to which you are commit-ted by the Executive of the United States—can effect it, you have the evidence in the conduct of your military government. While the Adminis-tration say here, that you have a Government under which you can well afford to live, and under

Secretary of War, a Southern man,) connives at the Texan scheme to dismember your Territory,

and the Southern scheme of opening it to slavery. The Administration claims to be netural in this

sions under and during the pleasure of these mil-itary commanders, and when we see that they

have been instructed not to resist the authorities

Does it not demonstrate the connivance of the slaveholding Secretary of War in the schemes of

It is useless for me to remind you that you have no other than a military Government to adminis-ter the civil laws with which you came into the

Union, (and under which you and your ancestors have lived for two centuries) What other Execu-

this Government to the extent to which this Government can desert you, (for I have appealed in vain to the Secretary of War and the President, to prevent this collision until the question can be adjudicated and settled by some competent authority,) it only remains for you to decide whether you will tamely submit to this assumption of power. Texas, knowing the illegality and

injustice of her claim, refuses to submit what is a question of law to an impartial Judiciary, and the

Texas and the South ?

this age of progress.

premature decline. Virginia, the first and greatest of the States of the Union, richest in her great men, her soil, her minerals, her bays, her rivers, and her delightful climate, has sunk into a third-rate State, under the decay which affects the root of all growth in nations as in individuals—the decay of enlightened labor. Such has been the fate of Virginia, and yet her fate has been better then the of any of her Southern sisters. The Two dollars per sanum, payable in advance.
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1850.

For the National Era. THE HILL-TOP.

The burly driver at my side We slowly climbed the hill, Whose summit in the hot noon-tide Seemed rising, rising still. At last our short noon shadows hid

The top-stone bare and brown, From whence, like Gizeh's pyramid, The rough mass slanted down. I felt the cool preath of the North; Between me and the sun, O'er deep, still lake and ridgy earth. I saw the cloud-shades run. Hefore me, stretched for glistening miles,

Lay mountain-girdled " Squam; Like green winged birds, an hundred isles Upon its bosom swam. And, glimmering through the noon-haze warm, Far as the eye could roam, Dark billows of an earthquake storm

Beffecked with clouds, like foun Their vales in mist and shadow deep, Their rugged peaks in shine, I maw the mountain ranges sweep The horizon's northern line There towered Chocorua's peak-and west,

Moosehillock's chain was seen, And shaggy gorge between; Devend them, like a sun-rimmed cloud. The great Notch mountains shone, Watched over by the solemn-browed And awful Face of Stone! " A good look-off!" the driver spake:

About this time last year I drove a party to the Lake, Twas duskish down below, but all These hills stood in the sun, Till, dipped behind you purple wall, He left them, one by one.

A lady, who from Thornton hill Had held her seat outside, And, as a pleasant woman will, Had shorter made the ride, Bosought me with so sweet a smile That I was fain to rest awhile,

And let her sketch the scene "On yonder mossy ledge she sat, Her book upon her knees, A stray brown lock beneath her hat Unrolling in the breeze Her awest face in the sunset light Upraised and gtorifled-

I never saw a prettier sight in all my mountain ride. " As good as fair, it seemed her joy To comfort and to give; My poor sick wife and cripple boy

The tremor in the driver's tone His manhood did not shame; I dare say, sir, you may have known

The blue lake fled away : For mountain scope, a parlor's bounds A lighted bearth for day And lonely years and weary miles

Did at that name depart;

Kind voices cheered, sweet human smiles We journeyed on; but earth and sky

Still dreamed my inward-turning ev The dream of memory o'er. Oh! human kindness, human love

To few who seek denied, The whole round world beside

ADDRESS OF MUCH N. SMITH, OF NEW MEXICO.

PEOPLE OF THAT TERRITORY.

To the People of New Mexico:

of Texas in their attempt to assume jurisdiction over the people of New Mexico, is it not manifest that this "neutrality" is a virtual surrender of the actual government of New Mexico into the hands of Texas? As your delegate to the Congress of the United States, I regret to inform you that my mission has failed; your rights as citizens, under the Government of the Union, assured to you by the treaty of cession, have thus far been denied. As a people constituting a large community, once a department in the federative Republic of Mexico, you certain-ly are entitled to the right of modified representation, which has heretofore been accorded to the people in all other Territories of the United people in all other Territories of the United states, in which such an organization existed as could be recognised as a government. This right has always been conceded upon the principle that the inchoate Governments, charged with the interests of a people who are, at some time, to come as a State into the Union, should have a representative on the floor of one branch of Congress, to tive have you, but the commander of the troops in New Mexico? Does he not absolutely control all the civil establishments of your country? Is there a civil officer but holds his office by commission from the military officer during his will and pleasure? Has he not, indeed, assumed to order the courts whom to bring to trial, and in make known the condition, to advocate the interests, and defend the rights of a community which in its infancy, is to receive from the Nations Legislature those fundamental and radical im pressions which shape its future destiny. If the great American principle of the right of representation has been extended to all the Territorial Governments of the United States, (even to the having the care of a few scattered people, as in separate civil Government, entirely disconnected with the military commanders of the country, then their non-action might be deemed a neturality. But now, by this non-action, they compel you to resist the military Government which the United States have set up over you, and then organize a Government and prepare a resistance to the encroachments of Texas. Being thus deserted by this Government to the extent to which this Government can desert you (for I have appealed in vain the case of Florida, or where, as in the case of Minnesota, there was no legalized Government at all.) it ought surely now to be extended to you, my constituents, a people who come with a novel Government into the Union, which is to undergo great changes; who have a multitude of vast in-terests to be arbitrated in Congress, which once decided are decided forever; and who, above all, have a right to be heard, at this moment, in the halls of the supreme civil authority, because you and your civil Government are now at the mercy of a military dictatorship, when your State is threatened with dismemberment and what is not of a military dictatorship, when your State is threatened with dismemberment, and, what is yet more fatal, the introduction of slavery into its bosom. But the very ground upon which you are justly entitled to representation is the reason for its denial. It is this double design against whatever is most dear to you as a people, (against your right to the limits of a domain which you inherited whilst Texas, that would sever it, was an unex-plored wilderness, and against your right to ex-clude slavery from it, which was sealed by a constitutional sanction coming with you into this Union,) which has excluded your delegate from a

seat whence he might repel the invasion.

The most formidable part of this combination against you is that which originates in the slave interest. It not only rallies against you the whole slaveholding South, but all the influence of selfish, venal, and ambitious men in the North, looking to speculations in discredited bonds and land jobbing, or to the political honors which the peculations in discreamed bonds and combined vo or to be political honors which the combined vote of the South may promise. The cement of this strength in the South is not so much the interest in slave property, but the political power dependent on it. The great struggle is to secure for the decaying popular force of that section an equal weight in the Senate of the United States with weight in the Senate of the United States with the rapidly progressive population and multiply-ing free States of the Union. To this aim, the rights and interests and all the hopes of a rapidly growing and rich prosperity, which beckened New Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed. The doctrine of the slaveholding States, in regard to their domestic institutions, is non-intervention; we Mexico into the Union, are to be sacrificed. The dectrine of the Saveholding States, in regard to their domestic institutions, is non-intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, it is instant intervention, but with regard to yours, in the continuous possibility of the Mexica of the Cunitry, and beg for increasel protection and in the power of the Union as one of the country, and beg for increasel protection. These depredations have gone to such an extent evident from the fact that our Government never regarded it, but proceeded at once to try and set, and provening the people of the Territory for the Mexico, continuing to record the analysis of the Union, as one of the country, and beg for increasel protection. These depredations have gone to such an extent evident from the fact that our Government to the fit it in the power of the United States to addition and extended in the Mexica, and requiring the citizens to such an extended the vident from the fact that our Government to the without any retribution being evident from the fact that our Government to the warring the problem of the such and states to all the proceeded at once to try and set, and adjust it with Mexico, continuing to record the new form the fact that the power of the Union, and and savage plouds the evident from the fact that our Government to, the work of the Mexica of the Mexica of the New Mexico and adjust it with Mexico, continuing to recorded it, but proceeded at once to try and set, and the proceeding and th

Mexico with the new caste brought into compe-tition; and you, my Mexican fellow-citizens, who till your own soil with your own hands, would

be compelled to fly your country, or be degraded from your equality of freemen, forfeiting all your hopes of rising to the new elevation promised by your alliance with the great North American Re-public, and living only to witness the ruin of all that renders life desirable. [Mr. Smith examines at length the miserable claim of Texas, and then proceeds:

Let us see what our Government has done since that, by solemn acts of its different Departments, to fix and recognise the jurisdiction and Government of New Mexico. After the annexation of Texas, you very well

England infused into the race that gave the first impulse to the Southern Commonwealths, has been gradually running out under an adverse system. The labor of negroes, in exempting the master from labor, has made every free man look to such exemption, not only as a relief from painful effort, but as a privilege and an honorable distinction. Hence, slave labor has destroyed the industry of the free race, and the prosperity of the State is made dependent upon the forced exerticator the who have no interest in it; while those who have are enervated, and subjected to all the demoralization which must flow from a system which make easy indolence a mark of superiority. The freemen who, in such a State, are compelled by poverty to labor, must become yoke-fellows with the degraded African race, which makes up the mass of cultivators. Those of the free white men who submit to this soon sink to the level of the black laborers with whom they associate; while every After the annexation of Texas, you very well know that a consul and vice consul were appointed and maintained by our Government at Santa Fe, until the breaking out of the war and the invasion of that country by General Kearny; that the citi-zens of the United States were required to pay duties and tribute to the Mexican Government; rens of the United States were required to pay duties and tribute to the Mexican Government; that that Government alone controlled the custom-houses, the revenue, and entire management of the country, until the arrival of General Kearny at the very entrance of your capital; that the President of the United States expressly said that Santa Fe was the capital of New Mexico, and New Mexico a Mexican province, which Texas had never conquered or reduced to possession, or brought under her laws; and if the United States forces were ordered to invade it and seize it as part or portion of Texas, this fact was most scrupulously concealed from you; no proposition, continuing all the acts of her Rescrupulously concealed from you; no proposition constitution, continuing all the acis of her Re was then made to divide or dismember the terripublic not in derogation of the Constitution or tory, but every promise of protection and inducements to reconciliation were offered you, and you were promised that your whole territory should be embraced within a liberal territorial governthe system which the South seeks to impose upon you, to stay its own downward course, with feelings of deep chagrin. I am myself a native of the section whose fate I deplore, and if my duty to you did not require, I would be the last to advert

of course, the confirmation of other departments of the Government, had fixed and decided your to the malady which preys upon its life. As your representative at the seat of political power, I am bound to reveal to you the machinations of which you are the object, and to open to your view the consequences which would attend its success. consequences who would bind you to the The schemes of those who would bind you to the the stay of the slave States, render it necessary that your Representative should be excluded from that your Representative should be excluded from ment, and the laws you brought with you, should be denied recognition; that you should be left in a condition too helpless to defend your own rights, while the plans were maturing for their sacrifice.

The schemes of those who would bind you to the the back on foreign merchandise exported in the back on foreign merchandise exported in the congress, proposes as an amendment, that if the Congress, proposes as an amendment, that if the provinces adjoining the United States. And the laws you brought with you, should be left in a condition too helpless to defend your own rights, while the plans were maturing for their sacrifice.

The schemes of those who would bind you to the following the united that your Represents you, as it is asserted nere in the congress, proposes as an amendment, that if the Congress, proposes as an amendment, that if the provinces adjoining the United States. And the laws you brought with you, should be currently that your required that, upon the arrival of such goods at Santa Fe or Chihuahua, they should be submitted to the inspection of the consul of the United States. And could any act in more express that your gives you, as it is asserted nere in the whole such as the provinces adjoining the United States. And the laws you provinces and consequently the submitted to he required that, upon the arrival of such goods are required that, upon the arrival of such goods and the laws you be required that the provinces adjoining the United States. And the laws you be required that the provinces and to the British North American Congress, proposes as an amendment in the two two represents you, as it is asserted nere in the whole states are provinces. You need not ask, then, why have our own petitions, respectfully presented, been rejected? Why our rights, which are certainly indisputable, been so long withheld? Why we have been compelled Mexican, as that the British North American

You need not ask, then, why have our own petitions, respectfully presented, been rejected? Why and positive terms declare you then to belong to Mexico? You were as positively fixed to be Mexican, as that the British North American

You are already surrounded by, and accessible for the inspection of the Control of the Contro to live under a military domination so repugnant to freedom, and so opposed to the acknowledged spirit and foundation of this Government? Why our condition, instead of being improved by the included in and rightfully belonged to Texas, our our condition, instead of being improved by the transfer of allegiance as was promised to us, has been continually getting worse? Why this Gov-ernment has so long neglected giving you that protection against Indian depredations which was included in and rightfully belonged to Texas, our Government, by as solemn an act as this, should proceed immediately to fix and declare you, who had been claimed by Texas, to be still Mexican citizens and subjects, and that you did not rightfally belong to Texas, but were, as they continued afterwards to recognise you, a constituent part of the Mexican Republic? And again, Mr. Secretary Walker, who, as Senator Walker, had declared, in discussing the treaty of annexation, the design of the d so often promised, both before and since the treaty of cession? Why the connection with this Government, which you have been encouraged to look forward to as the beginning of your prosperity and improvement, has had its opening with three years of depredation, miserable misrule, and mili-tary despotism? You are left prostrate, that Texas may dismember and divide New Mexico, and subject her to that "the boundaries of a nation depend upon something more than its own claims;" in his annual Treasury report to Congress afterwards, in December, 1845, says—"The act of 3d of March last, allowing a drawback on foreign imports exported from certain of our ports to Canada, and tracted by the entire destruction of the most exportance of the country, or to explore and develop its resources, have been rendered fulled and vain, and your population has been contracted by the entire destruction of the most ex-Southern influence; that negro slavery may be intro-duced into the remnant of territory that may not be appropriated to Texas; and, finally, that the region thus secured to Southern policy may become the stock ported from certain of our ports to Canada, and also to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, in Mexico, has on which to graft new conquests from Mexico. To this whole policy I know you entertain the strongest repugnance. The deep stake which you have rescribed by this Department, and is beginning to produce the most happy results." This declarint he issue of this scheme demands from you a ration by him who had taken so prominent part the results of the re beyond a question, that you cannot expect that assistance and support from this Government which you certainly had a right to look for. That you have been described and transferred to the power of Texas, so far as the administration of up to it.

Thus spoke and acted the Treasury Department after the annexation of Texas; let us examine what the Executive said. Notwithstanding President Polk commanded his forces to invade and take possession of New Mexico as a province of the Mexican Republic, and afterwards declared that it had been occupied and taken possession of as such, and that "Texas had never conquered or reduced to actual possession. which you are amply protected, the Secretary at War is giving instructions to that Government itself to desert you, when you have most need of an organized resistance—thus making it manifest that the Administration here, {and especially the pever conquered or reduced to actual possession, and brought under her laws, that part of New Mexicolying on the east bank of the Rio Grande; still he says that nothing which he had done could "injuriously affect the right which the President believes to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall have the people of New Mexico, but when it is understood that the people of New Mexico have no other civil Government than that which is administered by the military commanders sent there by the War Department, and those holding commisbeen exinguished by treaty." This is most strange language in the face of the auneration resolutions. If it was properly included within and rightfully belonged to Texas, it had already been annexed, and there was no Mexican claim to it which it could be necessary to extinguish by treaty. If it was ours by annexation, and then we had the pedis possessio, the actual occupancy by our troops, ours by rightful title and actual possession, what had Mexico left to her which she could part with by treaty? But this declaration is not perhaps more strange than that of the President, when he says that "Texas had asserted a right to that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, " which is Rio Grande, * * * which is believed to be well founded; but this right had never been reduced to her actual possession and occupancy." As a revolted province it could only claim what it had conquered and occupied;

still he admits it to be a just claim, though want ing in the essential requisites to found a titleconquest and occupancy.

But let us again quote Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, whom we heretofore quoted as saying in the Senate that the claim of Texas, north of El Paso, was "one upon which we should not insist." In his instruct to Mr. Slidell, after saying that there was order the courts whom to bring to trial, and in every way prescribe their jurisdiction? And when the Secretary of War commands him not to interfere, or prevent the officers from Texas to exercise their commissions in your Territory, can that be called a neutrality? Is it not a virtual abandonment of the Government? If you had a separate civil Government, entirely disconnected with the military commanders of the country, with the military commanders of the country, you are in that case instructed to offer to assume the payment of all just claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, should she agree that the line shall be established along the bound-ary defined by the act of Congress of Texas, approved December 19, 1836, to wit, beginning at the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude." And in his same correspondence with Mr. Slidell, he computes the claims of American citizens at more than five millions of dollars, thus offering this sum for a country which he admits was not ours, we ought not to claim, and which had not been embraced within the limits of an-cient Louisians. And can any man of sense say that this distinguished diplomatist and statesman would have gone thus far, if we had already a title which we ought to rely on, if it was already

question of law to an impartial Judiciary, and the question of her right has assumed an entirely sectional and geographical phasis. It is sustained by the assertion, the sympathy, and assistance of the entire South, the motives and object of which are too plain to be disguised; it is avowedly to be a forcible extension of their peculiar institution over a country whence it is now excluded, and where it is repugnant alike to the feelings and interests of its inhabitants. Under the cover of this Texas claim the approaches are made, designed to give a lodgment to slavery in New properly included within, and rightfully belonged to, one of the States of our Union? Now, let us examine the articles of annexation and the conduct of Texas herself. When she adopted her Constitution under which she was admitted into the Union, she included in it a proadmitted into the Union, she included in it a provision that "all laws or parts of laws now in force in the Republic of Texas, which are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the joint resolution for sunexing Texas to the United States, should be continued in force;" and I contend that the act of the Republic of Texas defining her boundary, by which she conflicted with Mexico, is repugnant to the very first of the conditions contained in the annexation resolutions, viz: "that said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this Government of all corresponded by every traveller or trader who is fortunate enough to get safely out of the country. The strength, localities, and habits of those Indians have been communicated to Congress, and even the Mexican minister has found it necessary to call the attention of our to the adjustment by this Government of all corresponded by every traveller or trader who is fortunate enough to get safely out of those Indians have been communicated to Congress, and even the Mexican minister has found it necessary to call the attention of our Government to the execution of that article of the treaty by which we have promised to protect signed to give a lodgment to slavery in New Mexico, which shall convert it into a new slave the dismembered remnant given as a portion to Texas, she will be enabled to eke out another, to come in as one of its four new slave States count-ed on, to counterpoise the free institutions of the North. If this should not be sufficient, Mexico North. If this should not be sufficient, Mexico proper will then be at hand to undergo a new partition, or a total submersion in a new Southern slave Confederacy.

The first step in this process is to supplant the fundamental municipal institutions brought by New Mexico with her into the Union, by a territorial Communication. to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments." The act which fixed the boundary absolutely and unconditionally was certainly inconsistent with, and repugnant to, that which left it in the power of the United States to adjust and settle; and that it was so construed is evident from the fact that our Government never regarded it, but proceeded at once to try and settle and adjust it with Mexico, continuing to recognise the authority of the Mexican Government in New Mexico, and requiring its citizens to conform to her laws. But Texas herself must have so regarded it, or else, being a popular representative republican Government, she would cortainly have extended an invitation to the citizens of the country adjacent to Santa Fe, to par-

would combine to pour an immense colony of chisement at least we did not expect until she ger in your midst, by lending himself to the slaves into New Mexico; the consequence of this would be to level the whole population of New power. Southorn scheme to introduce negroes into your erritory.
Under the present aspect at Washington,

Why, you will ask, then, does a pretence t control you, so baseless in itself and so insolently put forward, receive any encouragement or support from a Government which you have been taught to believe denies nothing to the weak? Why has
Texas been permitted to retard your advance; to
delay that encouragement and protection you have
been induced to believe this Government extends. to all its citizens, and has so often promised to you? Why has a military government been re-tained over you by the President and Secretary of War, which they secretly instruct to surren-der upon the first show of Southern authority?

It is by thus leaving you deserted and defence-less, a hope is entertained that you can be driven to receive a government and control which you abhor, and with it an institution which the whole power of the Government is exerted to extend. But it becomes you to look well to all the consequences and results of a decision that you are properly within Texas. You have every reason the United States and the act of annexation When she attempted to extend her jurisdiction over you, and sent a judge from Texas, did he bring with him the power to extend any of the benefits of Texan citizenship? Was not the socalled county of Santa Fe especially exempted from the benefits of her land system, by which But a solemn act of Congress, which required, if you were citizens, you were entitled to full benefits of head rights, entries, and surveys, and locality and your nationality. After the annexa-tion of Texas, and when she constituted a State by which you could have saved to yourselves your of the American Uuion, so far as the act of our Government was concerned, an act was passed, 3d of March, 1845, entitled "An act allowing draw-fore Congress to buy the absurd and groundless

> te, forty thousand hostile Indians—at least fifteen thousand warriors. You are less protected, and property and life are less secure now, than when which death itself would be a desirable relief posed frontier settlements. No road is safe by

The wealth of your territory is being dimin- and defer his visit to the Crags and his return to

of the United States, largely exceeds the amount taken the three years previous to their occupation of the country. This, no one conversant with the history of your country can deny, and it is a frightful commentary upon the promises of protection which have so often been made to you. This Government is responsible, too, for that condition of Indian hostilities in your country: for many years previous to the occupation of the territory, many of the most warlike tribes had been at peace with the inhabitants of New Mex-ico, and there was scarcely ever a time when they were all in open hostility. But the various com-manders of that department having assumed to regulate these Indians, compel them to acknowledge submission to our Government, regulate their relations of peace and war with the differ-ent tribes, confine them to distinct and marked portions of the country, demand of them a suredged or submitted to any control from the Spanish or Mexican Governments, and all this, with a force totally inadequate to its execution, was, of course, but to raise up a war which would bring into action the full strength of every tribe. Take, for example, a solitary instance: the band of Northern Apaches which do not number more than one hundred and seventy-five warriors, and than one hundred and seventy-five warriors, and infest but a part of the north and northeast portion of your territory; yet it may be confidently asserted, that this single band, since your territory was in possession of the United States forces, have murdered at least as many Americans as they have warriors in their entire nation, besides the number of Mexicans they have killed or carried into captivity; and their entire subsistence during this time has been by plundering our frontier exposed settlements. The Southern Apaches, much more numerous, and as ferocious our frontier exposed settlements. The Southern Apaches, much more numerous, and as ferocious the southern extremity of your country. The entire western border is equally exposed to the Navajoes, who have, with perfect impunity, car-ried their depredations to the heart of the coun-try, and in sight of the flag-staff of your Capitol. The eastern part is not better protected. This is truly a lamentable picture, and calls loudly.

is truly a lamentable picture, and calls loudly, but in vain, for the sympathy and assistance of our Government. The fact that the Indians all live entirely upon horseback; have no settled permanent homes, that all their wealth and property consists of bands of horses, herds, and tlocks; that their predatory habits require constant moving; that they have almost an unlimited extent of vast prairies through which they can retreat, is sufficient to show that cavalry or mounted treeps alone can successfully follow or mounted troops alone can successfully follow and chastise them. All experience in that coun-try teaches that infantry is of no use in the pur-suit of such a foe. The most experienced milisuit of such a foe. The most experienced mili-tary men have estimated that it will require at least fifteen hundred well-mounted men to con-quer and reduce to subjection these Indians. At-tacking us as they do, by rapid advances and re-treats, each warrior provided with a number of horses and relays, it is impossible to be prepared for them at every point where they make an in-oursion, or to collect a force and overtake them before they are again secure in their mountain before they are again secure in their mountain retreats and fastnesses. It cannot be said that this state of things is unknown here; I have added my indi-idual testimony to what your con-

as he hopped into his saddle, and turned his "So best; expecting me to go home first. Louise has gone home to receive me-that dear, gentle Louise." And Louis quickened his horse's pace into a gallop, and in half an hour reached the Isle, fully expecting to find the drawing-room lighted up, and wearing a festive appearance for his reception. He galloped rapidly up to the door. There was no unusual brilliancy about the front entrance. He threw himself from the saddle, gave the bridle to Apollo, who stood to take it, and with a hasty question of "All well at home, Apollo?" to which Apollo replied, "Yes, sir." he hastened into the house, through the hall, and entered the oak parlor. His father and his belle

mere, as he fouldy termed Britannia, were at supper together; and a third cover was laid for himself, as though they had expected him, but finally
sat down without him.

Louis started, looked around with surprise;
then, having hastlly shaken hands with his
father, and kissed the cheek of his step-mother,
Louis, again looking rapidly around, exclaimed—

Conversing upon matrimonial subjects.

Louis and Britannia, despite of the serious
matter in hand, gave way to the ludicrousness of
the scene as described by the General, and laughde his spirits.

"Now, Louis," continued the General, "we do
not consider this matter very grave. Of course
this lady must give up your wife. It would be
absurd to suppose that she would refuse steadily.

The worst will be a rupture between the families entered the oak parlor. His father and his belle

"Where is Louise? I expected to find her She is at Mont Crystal !" said Britannia "No, she is not, madam. I have just con from there, and felt sure of finding her here!"
"You have been to Mont Crystal, then,

feel it my duty to say to you, that little expecta-tion can be entertained of an impartial consider-Louis?" ation or a just disposition of your cause. Your "Certainly, sir! I went there just as a matter opponents are all in power or seeking power. Those who have your fate in their hands have of course, with the expectation of meeting Loueither great interest at stake dependent on your ruin, or high and ambitious hopes that look to " Well?"

onsummation through your sacrifice. The great

body of the people of the United States love justice, and all their sympathies are with you

My advice, then, is, to appeal to them to avert the mischiefs plotted by intriguing politicisus and sordid speculators, and for the PRESENT RE-

LY UPON YOURNELVES; assert your rights by the

ing slavery; gird yourselves up to resist its in-troduction into your territory as a whole, or into

will rally around your cause, and enable you to

defy and defeat all the machinations of your enemies.

Hugh N. Smith.

Washington, April 14, 1850.

[GOPY-RIGHT SECURED.]

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

BOOK SECOND.

XI.

THE THUNDERBOLT.

As wretches that are doubtful of hereafter
Part with their lives—unwilling, loath, and fearful—
And trembling at futurity.—Rowe.

Louis Stuart-Gordon had hurried to Alexan-

dria as fast as his horse could take him thither

had reached the city in season, and had been so

fortunate as to re-purchase, at a small advance,

the two old people. Giving them a pass and

so bright; the air so fresh; the landscape so

beautiful; the song of the birds so thrillingly

rapturous; the voice of the waterfalls so glad .

his own physical organization so harmoniously

attuned to all this beauty and joy, that it was no

wonder the heart of Louis beat in response

to all this glory of nature. Then all the past was

so delightful to recall; the future so blissful to

anticipate. Had he not just made a whole family

happy? Was he not about to be supremely happy

himself, in meeting Louise? Was he not in the

very morning of life-just eighteen-with a beau-

tiful and beloved wife two years younger; with

immense wealth; with a heart and mind capable

of enjoying his position in the highest degree;

with every blessing himself-with great facilities

of blessing others? Never had Louis so keenly

appreciated the blessedness of his life, as very

late, on the evening of his return, when approach-

ing the river, the white walls of Mont Crystal,

between the divided forest that crowned the

hill, loomed up in his sight, just discernible in

the bright starlight. He would go there first,

the Isle until the next day. He spurred his hors

listened. Again the sound died away in silence,

there!" Again he watched, listened, watched.

the gate; I am a little impatient; be quick !"

"Not at home! Oh, I am sorry for that

Where have they been spending the day! They

are late on their visit. However, admit me, Kate;

"The ladies will not be back to-night, sir."

"I do not know, sir," said the mulatto, still

"Tut! I am a fool to grow impatient at a sulky

Then his countenance lighted up, and he ex

"Oh, I have it! They are at the Isle of Rays

"Tchat!" exclaimed Louis, between impa

tience and amazement at the woman's sullenness

stood now at the gate.

nulatto, stolidly.

they gone?"

will await their return."

"I do not know, sir."

"I do not know, sir."

" I do not know, sir?"

severely at her dogged countenance. She paused in silence.

"What must I say, sir?"

"I do not know, sir."

egro," thought Louis.

are they not at the Isle?"

"I do not know, sir."

"Where are your ladies ?"

quarding the gate.

surprise.

"Speak !"

claimed-

"When did they go?"

"When are they coming back?"

tablishment of a State Government interdict-

"And Mrs. Armstrong's attendant met me and "And Mrs. Armstrong's account need to told me they were not at home, nor could I get any satisfaction as to where they were."
"Sit down, Louis, and take your tea," said Britannia. Louis took the seat indicated, and received a cup of tea from Britannia, still looking all around anxiously.

"My dear father, it is absurd to feel uneasy

about this chance absence, but I do feel so, never-theless! I suppose it is the effect of the mere any part by means of dismemberment; and the time will come, when the masses of the Union disappointment; that there is-oh, surely no. there can be-no real cause for anxiety ! "Nonsense! Compose yourself, and drink your tea, Louis. You cannot see your wife to-

your tea, Louis. You cannot see your wife to-night; and that, upon the night of your return, is a serious disappointment, I grant. But you are fatigued; you will sleep it through, and to-morrow is a new day." "But, father, it was so strange in Louise, to go off on the evening I was expected home"—
"My son, she was with her mother, and if that

lady autocrat chose to take her off on a visit, Louise could not resist her will." "True; but then there was something strange in that woman's-Kate's, I mean-conduct to-

"My dear Louis, Kate was always a sulky devil; never heed her. Est, Louis! est, and af-

terwards sleep. To-morrow hurry to Mont Crystal as early as you please." There was a self-possession, a freedom from anxiety, in the manners of both the General and Brighty that calmed the perturbation of Louis; so that, though certainly a little pensive from his disappointment, he was no longer uneasy. To shorten the hours of absence by sleep, Louis

soon retired to his room. "We were right not to tell him any bad news to-night, dear Brighty," said the General; "it money to bear their expenses, he had left them to would have spoiled his appetite and sleep.

to feel a keen delight in making others happy. He was very happy just now. The wanshine was They were early risers at the Isle of Rays Indeed, upon these glorious mornings in this paradise of nature, every hour spent in sleep seemed a wanton waste of happiness. The most cheerful place in the world was the breakfast parlor at the isle of Rays. You shall judge. It was at the angle formed by the front and side of the house. The front windows looked out upon the piazza, and commanded a view of the beautiful errace with its graceful locust trees dropping soft shadows on the grass-the lawn, with its shaded walks, its brooks, its waterfalls, and groves—upon the arm of the river that passed between the Isle and the opposite shore—upon the green hills, rising, receding, and losing them-selves in the dim and distant mountains, with tiful and beloved wife two years younger; with their tops in the clouds, at the utmost verge of an Eden home; with congenial friends; with the horizon. Through these front windows also shone the morning sun, whose first beams fell upon the breakfast table, shining dazzlingly upon the snow-white damask cloth, and kindling int splender the tea and coffee service. The back windows of this cheerful room opened upon a gar-den of roses, now so fresh with morning dew that their oder filled the room. And then the birds! throwing all their souls of joy in their rapturous morning reveillé!

Brighty was in this room very early; Brighty in her cool and graceful morning dress of India muslin, moving about blithely, occupied with the thousand and one little cares and pleasures of ing; then he said—"I have been denied admitthousand and one little cares and pleasures of ing; housekeeping that not all her staff of servants tance into a gallop, and rode rapidly up to the outer gate; and, flinging himself from the saddle, he attempted to open it. It was locked on the inside. It was a heavy oak gate, painted green, and fastened with a strong chain and padlock. He around her. The door opened; Louis Stuart-Goden entered. Beight come for any of the inflowing of all the divine beauty and melody around her. The door opened; Louis Stuart-Goden entered. Gordon entered. Brighty came forward, smiling, and holding out her hand. Louis gaily and fondly carried it to his lips.

"Madam," said Louis, "how long will it be before we shall have breakfast?" rapped loudly with the loaded end of his ridingwhip. The poise of his rap dying away in echo. left silence. He listened. Nothing was heard

but the chirping of those little insects that wake "Ah! you are in a hurry to reach Mont Crystal. You need not be, for if the family remained at night, and the slight rustle of the leaves, and the low murmur of the waters. He waited. No abroad all night it is likely that they will not be one replied. A vague fear passed over his mind. at home until after breakfast. We only wait for Was Susan ill? He looked up the long locust | the General."

"Madam," again said Louis, smilingly taking her hand, "do you know that I find some embar-rassment in addressing you? To call you Mrs. Stuart-Gordon, is quite too formal; to call you 'mother,' would be absurd, and I dare not call you avenue at the house, some hundred yards back. It was closed up-but then it was always so after dark. He rapped again, loudly and long; watched, leaving nothing but the low rural night sounds Britannia. Twenty times, ma belle mere, I have been on the point of asking you what I shall call audible. He rapped a third time, as loudly as

you."
"Call her Brighty! call her Brighty, Louis!" possible, and shouted, "The house, the house, said the General, who suddenly stood among them. "Call her by the pretty contraction of Britannia—Brighty—for she is the brightness of your father's house—the brightness of his This time he perceived a figure approaching down the shaded avenue. It was Kate Jumper, who neart and life;" and the General drew

"Ha, Kate, how do you do? How is Mrs. his bosom and kissed her fondly.
"And, Louis, never raise the tips of her finger Louis and your mistress? You kept me waiting to your lips, when her cheek is glowing so near you. Love Brighty, Louis, as Louise loves her. here a long time, my good Kate. Where is the porter? Come, Kate, my good woman, unfasten

Brighty always carried a heart under that glow-ing bodice of hers."
"Come! to breakfast!" smiled Britannia, lead-"The ladies are not at home, sir," replied the ing the way to the table.

Breakfast passed off in a gay chat. Louis soon despatched his coffee and muffins, and, excusing himself, arose to leave the table. Off. Louis ?" asked the General

"Yes, sir!"
"To Mont Crystal?" Yes, sir." "Not to night? How singular! Where have

"Stay, Louis; sit down, my dear son; Brighty and myself wish to have a little conversation with you before you set out."
Louis resumed his sest, and turned his face to-

of attention.
"We would not disturb you with anything un-

"You 'do not know' when they went you who were here all the time! Kate, what does all this mean?" exclaimed the young man, in "You 'do not know' still! Explain yourself, voman," commanded Mr. Stuart-Gordon, looking

"Well, Louis-but, my son, do not look s alarmed "-

" But Louise! Louise!" "Is well and happy, for aught I know to the

contrary "At Mont Crystal with her mother, of course where I strongly suspect she was at the very moment you called there."

"Sir! my father!"—

"Wait, Louis, and hear me explain. The af-

Yes, certainly, they are at the Isle of Rays. Strange I did not think of it at once. Say, Kate, part of Mrs. Armstrong to get Louise into her power. She shuts her up at Mont Crystal, denying admittance to every member of our family."
"My wife! What can be her reason?" divided

between astonishment and indignation.

"Ah! the reason!" repeated the General, sipping his coffee. "Who can fathom the heart and discover the motive of a bad woman for her bad "Her ostensible reason is that the terms of the

marriage contract have not been kept, inasmuch as Louise is not at the head of this establishment. This reason she gave on a visit she made me about a week since, sfirming at the same time that, until myself and my wife should give up possession here, Louise should not see or speak to her husband, or any member of his family."

"Exactly. But her real reason is a nortification and desire of revenge." Here General Stuart-Gordon for the first tim

related to Louis the mutual and terrible misap-prehension of himself and Mrs. Armstrong, when conversing upon matrimonial subjects

of Mont Crystal and the Isle. That will be unpleasant, certainly. But really perfect happiness is not the lot of any human being, and, as we have so many blessings, we must reconcile our-selves to this unpleasantry, considering, mean-while, that to be struck from the visiting list of Mrs. Armstrong is one of the lightest miseries that could happen to us. But, Brighty, my dear, you are looking gloomy. What is the matter?" "I am thinking of Louise-poor child; that whoever gains the victory, she must be the loser; and I am wishing, if possible, that, for her sake, a permanent peace could be effected."

"I wish so, too "-"Have you anything farther to say to me, my "No, no! ob, no! I thought it right to put

you in possession of the facts before you left that is all. I did not myself, however, consider them very important, except that they might have Louis bowed, and left the room "You have eaten no breakfast, my dear Brighty," said the General.
"I am thinking of Louise and Louis. They

"I am thinking of Louise and Louis. They love one another so fondly; and they are both so gentle—poor children; and they should be so happy; and I sympathize so much in their affection for each other that I dread everything that seriously threatens their peace."
"Do not feel so much, my darling. You did not seem to think this very serious till now."
"Nor did I, sir—for I did not know until now how were a humiliation when we seed a homeliation of the seed and the seed a long them."

how great a humiliation she had suffered; how lasting a cause of vengeance that will be to a woman like her." " Yet Mrs. Armstrong will not dare to brave public opinion by attempting to keep Louise from

"Mrs. Armstrong will dare do anything she leases to do; and Mrs. Armstrong would think

t very impertinent in public opinion to set in adgment on any of her actions. Take my know-"Yet you did not seem to know her very well, Brighty. She deceived you, as all of us, in her

affected reconciliation."
"I did not know her duplicity, sir, certainly and it was the very last vice of which I should have suspected her. I knew her almost omnipomoney to bear their expenses, he had left them to follow him, and set out for home. Blithely Louis is, his hearty supper and good night's rest will a started on his return. He was far too young not to feel a keen delight in making others happy. He was very happy just now. The mushine was

s, and that alarms me the more."
"Oh! nonsense, my dear! Would you make
me believe that Mrs. Armstrong is a Lady Macbeth? Come," said he going to the table and pouring out a cup of coffee... drink this, darling, and discover for yourself what a different aspect affairs will wear after a good cup of coffee." Brighty's smile broke out like sunshine, chas-ing the shadow from her brow, as she received

the cup so affectionately tendered, and sipped its "There, now, you shall have your song, as

"There, now, you shall have your song, as usual, before you go out," she said, rising gaily, and leading the way to the parlor—"A hunting song, of course, my dear Nimrod!"

"Of course, my dear Brighty."

She played a prelude, and commenced singing an inspiring old song, of which the General was very fond—"Hark away! hark away! hark away! hark away! to the deares!" to the downs!" the General standing at the back of her chair, and joining in the chorus. At its conclusion she would have left the piano, but the General telling her that he should not go out until the return of Louis, she resumed her seat, and played and sung several other pieces to fill

up the time, until the horse of L

into the yard, and his step sounded in the hall. He entered, pale and agitated. "Well, Louis?" anxiously exclaimed both the

"Certainly we expected that. Ind sidered your visit merely as a matter of formpreliminary necessary before making a formal de-mand for the restitution of your wife. Now Louis, you are to write to Mrs. Armstrong, de-manding the return of Louise."
"No," said Louis, "I shall first write to Louise,

requesting her to come home."
"Do so, then, my son."

"Take my word for it, Louise will never get your letter," said Britannia, "unless you take some indirect and secret way of getting it into

to swear! Was ever a respectable family placed in so awkward and ridiculous a position before?" "Louis, don't be a fool! take no more concilia tory measures at all. It is loss of time and labor Raise the devil about the ears of that old Hecate ! Get out a writ of habeas corpus! Sue for your

marital rights."

"Sue for my marital rights! Saints and angels! my father, but you have forgotten all that is lovely in love, to dream of such a thing! Sue for my marital rights! Sue whom? Sue Louise, that gentle and tender Louise! Sue her? Yes! Heaven knows, if I could get admittance to her dear presence, how I would sue her! With dear presence, how I would sue her! With bended knee and uplifted hands and eyes, I would sue for the privilege of passing my whole life with her, of devoting my whole life to her! That is the manner in which I would sue Louise!" "And you are right, my dear noble-hearted Louis. You would not shock her delicacy, or wound her sensibilities, by any other suit, a

That's for your benefit, Louis! and for you, Miss Brighty! bright eyes! bright hair! bright lips! do you run away! Nay, I implore you to do so that I may show Master Louis how long I should

"May God mend the wits of all poets, I say

that I may show Master Louis how long I should sit here, twisting my fingers, with my eyes on the ground, in patient widowhood!? exclaimed the General, in a half petulant, half caressing tone.

"No, I am much obliged to you, sir! I prefer not! Like Mrs. Armstrong, I think that all scenes are decidedly vulgar; unlike Mrs. Armstrong, I cannot defy public opinion! Then turning to Louis, she said—"All I beg of you, Louis, is, that you will do nothing in haste. Be patient for a little while. Do not, above all things, let this matter become public through any imprudence of yours. Let the world believe, for the present, that Louise is on a visit to her mother. "We would not disturb you with anything unpleasant last night, Louis, because it was too late to do anything, and because it would only have spoiled your supper and your rest—and we consider that every good meal and every good sleep is so much real gain in this world of infirmity and sullenness. For the same reason, Louis, I said nothing until you had breakfasted—and, Louis," continued the General, buttering his muffin, "I should have said nothing until you had digested your breakfast, only that your haste makes the disclosure necessary."

Louis had been growing uneasy—anxious; his looks expressed it.

"Well, sir!"

of yours. Let the world believe, for the present, that Louise is on a visit to her mother. Wait; this cannot last. It is preposterous to think that a young husband and young wife, who love each other tenderly, can be separated finally by anything but death. All that is to be feared now, is, that this matter will get out, and reflect discredit upon the family. That would be so shocking! Guard against that, Louis! Be patient, and I will do all that I can for you. All will be well. Come, Louis, be cheerful!"

"Ah, madam! if you did but know how this treatment of me by Louise pierces my heart!"

"I do know it, dear Louis; but you must not blame Louise too severely. A rule that would blame Louise too severely. A rule that would

blame Louise too severely. A rule that would apply to any other woman will not apply to her Louise has received a peculiar education. It was in consideration of that fact that I applauded your resolution of not suing, otherwise than as a lover might. Louise loves you tenderly, and suffers in this separation from you, but she considers that her first duty is obedience to her mother. That duty has been impressed on her mind from her infancy up. She knows nothing of her duty as a wife; that has never been taught her."

"But one would suppose," said Louis, "that her natural instincts would enlighten her." "Dear Louis, her mother has taught her to

"Dear Louis, her mother has taught her to consider her mere instincts as so many temptations of the evil one. Louise has been taught but one of the Ten Commandments, "Honor thy father and thy mother"—but not "Love and honor thy hisband;" she knows nothing of that. The whole of the life of Louise has been spent in learning and practicing one lesson—fittal honor and obedience. It is her idiosyncrasy—her monomanis. All her life she has been in the hands of her mother, and that mother has need that time her mother, and that mother has used that time in obtaining and confirming an almost omnipotent power over the heart of her child. And at her mother's command she will renounce her hus-band, although her heart were to break in the But this is unnatural ! monstrous!

'Yes, it is unnatural! monstrous! but it is the "Yes, it is unnatural! monstrous! but it is the effect of education; and you know the all-power-fal influence of education. One educated in a particular belief, creed—be it ever so far from right reason—will die, if necessary, for that creed! Some of the gentlest, tenderest, and most timid women that have ever lived, have suffered themselves to be hanged, burned, or torn by wild horses, rather than renounce some point of duty in which they believed, no matter how far from the truth it might be. So with Louise. She will endure all suffering rather than disobey her mother, since that is her religion."

"Louis! get her back home; get her home. She is young yet, and you can teach her a new

She is young yet, and you can teach her a new creed. I would not give a cent for a young man who could not induce his young bride to believe that the stars were all angels, or anything else he